

PROFESSOR ATKINSON WILL CURE CRIPPLES FREE FOR THE JOURNAL.

Healing to Take Place
in the Gramercy Ly-
ceum To-Day.

DOCTOR'S ALL INVITED.

Touched by the Suffering in
New York He Does
This Thing.

WILL STRAIGHTEN LIMBS.

Scores of Letters Have Been Received
by the Journal Asking for
His Help.

HE HAS CURED ROYALTY.

Professor Atkinson's Offer.
Hamilton House,
124 Park Lane,
W.
Sept. 24, 1897.
The Editor of the Journal:
Sir: I shall be pleased to treat a limited
number of patients free for the Journal, and
to demonstrate my system to the medical
profession on Saturday afternoon, Septem-
ber 25, 1897. I am, yours very truly,
JOHN ATKINSON.

Treatment for the Injured.
Cripples and those suffering from frac-
tures, crooked joints, drawn ligaments, and
similar affections, who desire free treatment
by Professor Atkinson, the English bone-
setter, this afternoon, must apply for ticket
at the Journal office, room 19, Tribune
building, between 10 and 12 o'clock this
morning.

Through the efforts of the Journal, Pro-
fessor John Atkinson, the famous English
bone, nerve and tendon specialist, has
agreed to give the poor people of this city
and vicinity, who are unable to pay heavy
surgical fees, an opportunity to be treated
by the "bone-setter" without charge.
The Journal has received many letters
from poor people, begging that it use its
good offices with the professor to secure
free treatment for themselves or mem-
bers of their families, and a few cases
were, in consequence taken to him, and as
already told in the Journal, he consented
to treat them. This necessarily interfered
with the practice, for which he crossed
the ocean, but he freely gave his time
and energy to these cases. Now, on ac-
count of the representations of the Journal
as to the number of crippled people in
the city who cannot afford to pay for
treatment, he has consented to pre-
side his other patients for this afternoon.
He will be at Gramercy Lyceum, on
Twenty-third street, west of Sixth avenue,
the old Koster & Blum's, at 2 o'clock today
to treat, free, all who come with tickets
entitling them to the treatment. The doors
will be open at 1 o'clock. These tickets
will be given out, free, at the Journal office
to all worthy people who apply. It is sug-
gested that those who ask for these tickets
bring with them letters from their clergy-
men or employers, showing that the free
tickets should be granted to them.

Other Doctors Will Be Present.
On the platform with Professor Atkinson
will be Superintendent T. F. Murphy, of
Bellevue Hospital, and Deputy Superin-
tendent Richard, with Drs. E. W. Evans,
S. A. Pomeroy, W. S. Terriberry, F. E.
Butler, A. H. Birge, A. W. Hoyt, Bicknell
Hoyt, W. B. Tower, H. F. Owsley, and Dr.
Fraser, of the Bellevue surgical staff. Dr.
Evans has a special reputation as an
expert in surgery.

Superintendent Bird, of the Hospital for
Ruptured and Crooked, at 100 West
street and Lexington avenue, stated last
evening that he fully expected a surgeon
from that hospital would also be present.

These surgeons will attend to the special
request of the Journal, and with the evident
consent of Professor Atkinson, and
their presence and close examination of the
cases will be of intense interest to the sur-
geons of this city and to the people in gen-
eral, many of whom have doubted the pos-
sibility of such a cure being effected by one
who is not a regular graduate of a surgical
college, and who will now have an oppor-
tunity to learn the impression made by the
healer upon trained surgeons.

Professor Atkinson, although scarcely
known in this country previous to his ar-
rival two weeks ago, has a wide reputation
in England and on the continent, where he
had treated many members of the nobility,
and even princes. He had also treated im-
mediate members of the nobility, and ap-
plied his system to the treatment of large
classes, and had established a wide-
spread fame.

Understands Human Joins.
He calls himself a "mechanic in
joints." His specialty is the treatment
of cases of fracture and dislocation that
are of a peculiarly difficult nature. He
says, in fact, that he would be specially
pleased to have doctors bring to him cases
that have been given up as hopeless. In
addition to the treatment of broken and
misplaced bones and joints, he treats ten-
dons, ligaments and nerves.

Professor John Atkinson was born in 1854,
and is a large man, with broad chest and
large thighs and ankles. It is in his hands,
however, that his principal power lies.
They are of enormous strength, and have
at the same time an extreme delicacy of
touch in the fingers. His features are
regular and pleasing. His hair is white, but
he is not a man of a long beard. He is
tumble forward, at one side of the face,
in a loose bang. The lower part of
his face is broad. His manner is cordial,
but brusque, and he speaks, as a rule, with
quickness. With children, his manner is
extremely gentle, and his touch soft and
caressing, even when he is twisting bones
and tendons.

He is the graduate of a college of an-
atomy, but never took a medical course. He
never uses the knife. He uses no medicine.
His work is entirely, as he terms it, manip-
ulation. He presses, turns, bends and
squeezes the joints that are out of place,
and in this, especially in the case of large
joints, such as those of the knee, the
enormous strength of his hands is an im-
portant factor.

"It is largely a natural gift," he says. "I
seem to have an instinctive feeling as to
where bones are and ought to be. But to
my natural gift I have added a close
study of the human anatomy, and the
strength of my hands is also of great help
to me. A weak-handed man, indeed, could
not do this work."

Continued on Third Page.



HAMILTON HOUSE,
124 PARK LANE,
W.

The Editor of the Journal,
Sept 24 1897
Sir: I shall be pleased
to treat a limited
number of patients
free for the Journal.
I will demonstrate
my system to the
medical profession
on Saturday after-
noon Sep 25 1897
I am
your very truly
John Atkinson

To the Editor of the Journal
Sir: I shall be pleased to treat a limited number of patients free for the Journal,
and to demonstrate my system to the medical profession on Saturday afternoon, Sep-
tember 25, 1897. I am, yours very truly,
JOHN ATKINSON.

WOODFORD SCENTS DANGER AT MADRID.

Ladies of the American
Legation Go to
France.

SOME LEFT AT HOME.

Military and Naval Attaches'
Families in the United
States.

AZCARRAGA WAITING, TOO.

Prime Minister Tells the Journal
the Cabinet Must Deal with
the Cuban Proposition.

READY TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS

Denying the Existence of an Ultimatum,
He Insists That Spain Will Care
for the Defence of Her
Own Interests.

By Frank Marshall White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Madrid, Sept. 24.—United States Min-
ister Woodford, with the military and naval
attaches of the Legation, will leave San Se-
bastian Saturday, in order to be present
with the rest of the Diplomatic Corps, to
meet the Queen Regent on her arrival on
Monday evening. The ladies of Minister
Woodford's family will not go to Madrid at
present. They left for Biarritz, France, this
afternoon.

Denies Spanish Rumors.

Minister Woodford has informed the Journal
representative that he expects them to
join him at Madrid about the end of Oc-
tober, but he wishes to find suitable accom-
modation for them beforehand. He denies the
report, published in the Spanish news-
papers, that the ladies of his family are to
remain in France during the winter. Cap-
tain Bliss and Lieutenant Dyer, respect-
ively the military and naval attaches of the
American Legation, have left their fam-
ilies in the United States, and the family of
Mr. Arthur, Minister Woodford's private
secretary, went to Biarritz to-day. The
Spaniards consider the circumstance that
no ladies accompany the American Legation
to Madrid significant.

Minister Woodford and his attaches will
leave San Sebastian early in the morning
under the protection of eight civil guards,
who will act as an escort to prevent any
disturbance on the way.

They will take quarters at the Hotel de
Roma when they arrive.

Watching the English Ambassador.

Minister Woodford to-day sent a long
code dispatch to Washington. The Spanish
press comments on the fact that Minister
Woodford has had numerous visits during
the last few days from the English Ambas-
sador, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. Min-
ister Woodford declared that these visits
were purely social. Sir Henry and Lady
Wolff having been introducing the Ameri-
cans to the diplomatic circle of San Sebas-
tian.

Azcarraga Makes No Declaration.

The Journal correspondent visited Senor
Azcarraga to-day, the Spanish Prime Min-
ister. He refused to make any specific de-
claration, but said: "All the information
the Government has got is contrary to the
existence of an ultimatum. The conference
between Minister Woodford and the Duke
of Tetuan was only an act of courtesy.
Minister Woodford said nothing during it.
He will say nothing until he comes to
Madrid. The Government can act only ac-
cording to the real facts. The Spanish
Government will take care of defending our
rights and interests."

Spain Still Doubts.

Spain continues to doubt the existence of
an ultimatum concerning the close of the
Cuban war, and the general impression is
that Minister Woodford has brought about
the publication of this report as a ruse to
sound public opinion. As the Duke of Tet-
uan continues to deny the report, and
Minister Woodford refuses to confirm it, it
is not taken as a serious matter by the
Spanish people. The import of Minister
Woodford's message will be given to the
Cabinet Council early next week in Ma-
drid.

CUBANS OUT OF JAIL.

More Than 100 Prisoners, Some of
Them Political Offenders, Are Re-
leased by the Spanish.

By Karl Decker.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Havana, Cuba, Sept. 22.—Forty-six mem-
bers of the Anarchist party, who were
imprisoned when General Weyler assumed
command, were set at liberty yesterday.
Among the number are Senors Padron Gon-
zales, Lopez and Cubo, all prominent men
in Havana political circles. This action is
considered here as being very significant at
the present juncture.

Many other prisoners were also released,
eighty-two in all. Among them is Doctor
Bernardini, who was arrested by General
Moltner in Sagua La Grande and thrown
into the Cubans for attending a sick in-
surgent who crawled to his house.

Captain Lombardi, of the Compottor, is
slightly improving, but is still very ill. His
right side is practically rendered useless
by a paralytic stroke.
A train conveying soldiers to Artemisa
has been blown up with dynamite by the
insurgents near Mangas. The insurgents
had fired on the train for a long distance
and had a bomb which was anticipated
the train would blow up. This enabled the
party to escape the train for a long distance
to the armored car, which was blown to
pieces, most of the escort escaping. The
engine was derailed and many of the sol-
diers in the rear cars were injured. Gen-
eral Garcia has carefully escorted the 140

THE JOURNAL FORCES COLLIS TO ACTION.

Supreme Court
TRIAL DESIGNED IN New York COUNTY.
Robert C. Black and
Aaron V. Frost
Plaintiffs
against
William P. Baird
Defendant.

To the above named Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve
a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this
summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer,
Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, September 24, 1897
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff's
Mutual Life Building,
32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The Statement of Grievance.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK:
ROBERT C. BLACK and AARON V. FROST, Plaintiffs,
vs.
WILLIAM P. BAIRD, Defendant.

The plaintiffs, complaining of the defendant, allege:
1. That the plaintiffs are co-partners in trade, doing business under the firm
name of Black, Starr & Frost, as jewelers, silversmiths and dealers in art goods,
having their store and place of business at No. 251 Fifth avenue, at the corner
of Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, in the city of New York.
2. That Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street are public highways in the
city of New York, duly opened and established as such by authority of law, and
that the plaintiffs and all other persons are entitled to free passage over and
along the same; that the defendant is entitled to have the parts of said Fifth
avenue and Twenty-eighth street in front of their said store and upon which
their said place of business abuts, open for free and easy access to their said
store.

3. That on or about August 24, 1896, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality
of the city of New York, by the Commissioner of Public Works of said city,
made and entered into a contract with the defendant, dated on said day,
whereby the defendant, in consideration of certain sums of money to be paid
to him as therein stated, agreed to furnish all labor and materials, and to fur-
nish, deliver and lay certain water mains or pipes, as therein specified, in Fifth
avenue and Washington square, from Eightieth street to Fourth street, in the
city of New York; that in said contract it was specified and on the part of the
defendant agreed, among other things, as follows: (Here follow extracts from
contract printed in another column.)

4. That the defendant has violated said contract in the following respects:
That he has not erected a heavy timber fence as a guard along Fifth avenue;
that he has placed dirt and other materials on the sidewalk; that he has not re-
moved and taken away the earth and rock excavated or placed the same in the
trench where the pipe, etc., are laid; that he has caused pipe to be delivered on
upward of five blocks ahead of where the same was being laid; that he has closed
upward of two blocks and two cross streets at one time on each line of trench;
that he has not kept one side of Fifth avenue open for traffic at all times; that
he has not removed the material excavated from the trench in such manner as
not to impede the travel on the railroads or unnecessarily impede the general
travel on the streets through which the trench has been excavated; that he has
not refused the refuse material from the street after the trench has been filled
and the street paved.

5. That the defendant has unlawfully obstructed said Fifth avenue and Twen-
ty-eighth street, and has prevented free passage along the same, and has ob-
structed the parts of said avenue and street upon which the store of the plaintiff
abuts, and has thereby prevented free and easy access to such store by unlawfully
and unnecessarily maintaining in front of the plaintiffs' said store, for several
months, an open trench, from which foul odors have emanated, and has also un-
lawfully and unnecessarily maintained in front of said premises large piles of
dirt and stones, iron pipe, boxes, tools and other articles. That the defendant
has unreasonably and unnecessarily delayed the progress of his work under
said contract.

6. That by reason of the violation by the defendant in the manner above set
forth of the terms of the said contract on his part to be kept and performed,
and by reason of the unnecessary delay on his part in the performance of the
terms of the said contract, and by reason of the maintenance by the defendant
without warrant of law of the said open trench and piles of dirt, stones and
other articles in front of the plaintiffs' store and upon said Fifth avenue in the
neighborhood of the plaintiffs' said store for several months past, and by rea-
son of the noxious odors which have for six months past emanated from said
trench, customers and intending purchasers at plaintiffs' said store have been
kept away from said store, and the business of the plaintiffs has been thereby seriously
injured, and they have been prevented from making the profits which would have
accrued to them on the sales to said customers and intending purchasers, and
they have thereby sustained damage in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Wherefore, the plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendant for the
sum of twenty-five thousand dollars and the cost of this action.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
32 Liberty street, New York City.

sick soldiers, captured in the military hos-
pital of Victoria de las Tunas, to the
Spanish headquarters at Gibara.

During the journey he placed them un-
der the care of the Spanish military sur-
geon, Benedito, who was superintending the
hospital when the city capitulated. This
officer and his family speak in the highest
terms of their treatment after they fell
into the insurgents' hands.

When the sick in a large escort of
Cubans took them across the country, de-
livering them safely to the Spanish garri-
son at Port Gibara. Even the official re-
port gives great credit to the Cubans for
this considerate treatment. For some time
General Luque has been sweeping the coun-
try near Banes, destroying several villages
to retaliate for General Garcia's success
in his command.

GERMANY MAY AID SPAIN.

Figaro Warns France that She Is Con-
sidering What Steps Europe Should
Take in the Cuban Matter.

By Reoul Duval.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Paris, Sept. 24.—Under title, "Ameri-
can Aggression," Figaro publishes to-day
the following article which I textually
translate.

"The attitude of American diplomacy to-
wards Spain assumes more and more the
character and even the form of deliberate
aggression. We have under our eyes to
justify this remark three types of precise
and patent facts of equal significance.
"In the first place the language adopted
toward the Spanish Foreign Minister by
the famous General Woodford, that Minis-
ter whom most of the American papers put
forward as having been sent to Madrid in
order to carry a species of declaration of
war.
"But, as a matter of fact, whatever the
official Spanish dispatches may say, it is a

By Court Proceedings
It Compels Him to
Push Contractors.

TO REGAIN FIFTH AVENUE

Violations of the Contract
Clearly Shown for Collis's
Information.

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW

Penal Code Supplies Remedy for
Such Outrages on Pub-
lic Rights.

TRADE SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES.

Damages Against City Will Run into
Millions Owing to Delays of Eco-
nomical Contractor and Indif-
ferent Public Officials.

The Journal has reopened Fifth avenue
to business and pleasure traffic!
Unhappily piles of dirt, in some places
sprouting with grass, and huge iron pipes
that are not for immediate use will cause
to encumber the once splendid thorough-
fare.

Commissioner Collis, having learned of
the Journal's preparations to force Con-
tractor Baird to do his duty, has begun to
bluster and threaten Baird. The Journal
has forced Collis's hand and made the
rights of the people respected. Its
predetermined policy will be adhered to,
despite Commissioner Collis's flamboyant
bluff to his dilatory contractor. It is a
late day for Mr. Collis to reproach Baird!

Journal Seeks Legal Aid.

A long suffering public has endured for
nearly a year the indifference and inso-
lence of the Superintendent of the Depart-
ment of Public Works and all his con-
tractors.

Messrs. Einstein & Townsend, legal ad-
visers of the Journal, have drawn a sum-
mons and complaint on behalf of several of
the most prominent business firms on Fifth
avenue, which will be served this morning
upon William P. Baird, the contractor for
the Fifth avenue work, which the Depart-
ment of Public Works has not compelled
him to perform strictly in accord with the
terms of the contract.

Criminal Action to Follow.

This action is a necessary preliminary
to a criminal prosecution under the Penal
Code.

Section 385 of the Code, subdivision
5, defines a public nuisance to be a
crime against the order and economy of
the State, and consists in unlawfully
doing an act, or omitting to perform a
duty, which act or omission:
1. Annoys, injures or endangers the
comfort, repose, health or safety of
any considerable number of persons; or
2. Offends public decency; or
3. Unlawfully interferes with,
obstructs, or tends to obstruct, or
renders dangerous or impassable a
lake or a navigable river, bay,
stream, canal or basin, or a pub-
lic park, square, street or high-
way; or
4. In any way renders a considerable
number of persons insecure in life, or
the use of property.

District Attorney Must Act.

The attention of District Attorney Ol-
cott will be called to the matter; and, as
the section of the Code quoted above
clearly applies, an indictment ought to
follow, a warrant issue for the contractor
and the test be made in court as to the
rights of the public when in conflict with
the private wishes or interest of con-
tractors.

The Plaintiffs in Action.

The following prominent houses have
specifically authorized the Journal to bring
actions in their names:
Black, Starr & Frost, 251 Fifth
avenue.
Neuman & Co., 253 Fifth avenue.
Buxner Bros., 300 Fifth avenue.

The following prominent houses have
agreed to join with the above:
A. Olivanti & Co., 305 Fifth avenue.
Arthur Tooth & Sons, 299 Fifth
avenue.
Marcotte & Co., 298 Fifth avenue.
H. B. Hertiz & Sons, 242 Fifth ave-
nue.

The text of the summons and complaint,
which will be found annexed, is generally
similar in each case, save in details differ-
ing. The action is based upon incontestable legal
principles. The public highways belong
from side to side and from end to end to
the public. The use of the streets by the
public at large and not merely for the mu-
nicipality within the limits of which it
may happen to be, notwithstanding the
Legislature may have given the super-
vision and control of them to the local authori-
ties. The public are entitled not only to
a free passage along the highway, but to
a free passage along any portion of it not
in the actual use of some other traveler.
The rights of the public in city streets
are much greater than they are in country
highways.

Look at the Contract.

A careful and critical examination of the
contract between the Mayor of New York
(by the Commissioner of Public Works) and
William P. Baird shows that the contractor
has repeatedly and systematically violated
the agreement. The document is very long,
but the important parts of it may be
briefly summarized as follows:

The date is August 24, 1896, and the work
is defined to be the trenching, laying
and laying of water mains in Fifth avenue,
from Eightieth street to Fourth street. Con-
tract price, \$452,400. There were ten differ-
ent bidders, and Mr. Baird was the lowest.
Expiration of contract, one year. Amount
of bond, \$50,000; James Baird and James
Everard, sureties.

The Big Pipes.

The contractor agrees to furnish all la-
bor and materials, and to furnish, deliver
and lay mains or pipes, with the neces-
sary stop cocks, branches, hydrants and
connections, in the following streets: A
48-inch main on west side of Fifth avenue
and through Washington square, from
Eightieth street to Fourth street, and on
the east side of Fifth avenue, from
Eightieth street to Twentieth street; a